THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,512. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

TO SAIL EARLY IN MARCH. The A 1 Clipper Ship GREYHOUND, 1410 Tons. Has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain JACKSON on board, or to LECKIE & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, CHARLES ABBEY, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles less than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage, though only 4 days and 5 days and 20 hours, employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller has a choice of the extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £10.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Steamers between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16. *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; *under* 2 years *free*. Passengers by this route from Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and *under* 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, (600 Tons, 180 H. P.) Captain C. CALDER, as above with Mails, and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, as above, calling at the usual intermediate Ports on 28th February at 5 P.M. punctually.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR VERAVUL, MANGAROLE, POREBUNDER, AND CUTCH MANDVEE.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing well known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

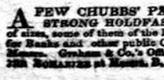
THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, will lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Amaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street.

JAVERCHUND AYMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NURREHOO & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motabaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register, Captain M. IN, will be despatched to Surat on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. D. & A. Hormusjee.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain DAVOREN will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

G. RYAN, *President.*
W. G. CORKE, *Secretary.*
J. H. BLAKEMAN, *Treasurer.*
C. LAKE,
T. WOOD,
S. WRIGHT,
T. D. HEWETT,
R. WALLACE,
} *Members*

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,
NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઇ રાઅલ સ્પીનીંગ અેંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Offices will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the above Calls, and on which no time has been yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granmite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Patterns for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MRS. MARY GREW, Widow of the late MR. F. GREW, has contracted to sell her Oart, known by the name of "Mooghbhai *alias* Chirmeda Bhatt," with the House, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim; the said Oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dianjee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to MR. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 367 Teak Logs and 613 Teak Taldoms, the property of the Cochin Government and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

1. Tenders will be received till Monday, the 16th March 1863, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry, at Ernacollam in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

2. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the Logs, and a rate per hundred Double Taldoms (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) all round for the Taldoms.

3. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to 20 Cubic Kols, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

4. A deduction of 15 per cent. and of 7½ per cent. from the prices of the whole quantity of Logs and Taldoms respectively will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.

5. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 10th Feb. 1863

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—Apartments in Forbes Street, formerly the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 16th Feb. 1863.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

TO BE LET.—From the 1st March next, a Godown situated at Fort in British Hotel Lane, at present in the occupation of Mr. F. Mialhe, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS.

18th February, 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1862.

Books, &c. for Sale.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT. No. XXV[illegible] 1863. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 [illegible]

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IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

Copies of the Despatches from the Secretary of State for India and of the Resolutions of the Governor General of India founded thereon, authorising the Sale of Waste Lands in Fee Simple, and Redemption of the existing Land Revenues; and of the opinions of the Local Indian Governments thereon

June 16th, 1862.—Price Rs. 3.

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INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, Licentiate of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street; and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co. *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a Physician of Twenty Years's Practice. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A London-built HANSOM CAB. Price, Rupees Four hundred. Apply to the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Property at Khandalla belonging to S. ADAMSON, Esquire, consisting of Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Concan, and is open to direct sea-breeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with trees, shrubs, and plants, and there is also a very productive kitchen garden, a good carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Public Road, which is distant about one and-a-half miles from the Khandalla Railway Station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing Station on the Ghaut Incline, where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows furnished or unfurnished, a list of the furniture, and all other information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to Mr. DADABHOY COWASJEE, General Broker, &c., 29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated in the CANTONMENT OF WELLINGTON, NEILGHERRIES.

W. E. SCHMIDT,

will offer for Sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, WELLINGTON, on FRIDAY the 27th MARCH 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, a substantially built House (with furniture) Out Offices, and Grounds. At present occupied by Captain Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. The House is built throughout of the best burnt brick, chunam, and teak;—on the Ground floor, it contains a Drawing and Dining Room, Bed Room, Dressing and Bath Room, Kitchen and pantry; on the Upper floor three Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms; the Offices comprise Coach House, Stabling for 4 Horses, Godowns, Servants quarters, Cowhouse, &c. also a bachelor's quarters.

There is a capital VEGETABLE and FLOWER GARDEN and a constant supply of water through the premises.

The Title Deeds and a List of the Furniture can be seen on reference to W. E. Schmidt, and a descriptive account of the property can be obtained on reference to Messrs. EDWARDS & Co. and BEEBEE BROTHERS, Bangalore; Messrs. MCDOWELL & Co., Madras; and Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Bombay.

Terms of Sale and other particulars will appear in Handbills.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Messrs. Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE—

Brass Chases and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Just received a few PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the Neilgherries, Connoor, and Wellington. Also a few of the Hill Tribes, such as Kotas, Korumbas, and Todas, men and females.

A few copies of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Apply to Jewajee Ruttonjee Sons, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month.

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite,

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatcroft's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Ollmat's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 3 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER. BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock, in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto, ditto	2		Pints.
Raedesheim, ditto	2		do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, ,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, ,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, ,, 36
Do.	do	Pints	,, ,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine		,, 38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			,, 21
CROUCHER & Co.'s do			,, 18
CURACOA			,, 42
MARASCHINO			,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY			,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			,, 50
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)		,, 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		
Do.	Hollands, in cases		,, 21
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie		

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders to prevent disappointment.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Mc'Adam's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.

18th February, 1863.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicite orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

No. 1	Black Capsule	Rs. per doz.	
,,	Pts.	,,	,, 18
No. 2	Blue	,,	,, 30
,,	Pts.	,,	,, 16
No. 3	Yellow	,,	,, 26
,,	Pts.	,,	,, 14
No. 4	Green	,,	,, 22
,,	Pts.	,,	,, 12
Medoc	Red	,,	,, 17
,,	Pts.	,,	,, 9
Brand Cutler & Co	per 2 dozen Pts.		38
Champagne Brand & Co.	,,	per dozen	32
,,	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
Moselle Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
,,	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
Hock Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
,,	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Black Seal	,,	Pts.	28
,,	,,	Pts.	16
Port Red Seal	,,	Pts.	24
,,	,,	Pts.	12
Amontillado	Black Seal		32
Pale Amoroso	,,	,,	30
Light Golden	Green	,,	28
Pale	Brown	,,	26
Pale	Yellow	,,	22
Pale	White	,,	18
Sherry Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, ,,	(Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Glen Mail			20
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa Brown	in Glass Bottles		42
,, White	,,	Pts.	21
,,	,,	Bottles	42
Maraschino Di Zara		Pts.	21
,, ,,			40
Cherry Brandy		Pts.	21
,,			30
		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further supplies of the following new Military Works, lately received.

Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army 1862, 8vo.	3	0
Do. Do. pocket edition	0	12
Queen's Regulations, 8vo. cloth	3	0
Do. Do. pocket edition	0	12
Colonel Pipon and J. Collier's Manual of Military Law	2	4
Malton's Catechism on New Field Exercises	2	4
Col. Robertson's Catechism	3	12
Cavalry Regulations 1862	2	4
Colonel Leffroy's H. B. of Field Service 1862, square	5	12
Griffith's Artillerist Manual 1862	5	12
Manual of Artillery Exercises 1860	0	12
Manual of Field Artillery Exercises 1861	1	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

POPULAR ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.

Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury; a new and popular Encyclopedia, including all Branches of Science, and every subject connected with Literature and Art, fcp. 8vo 6 6

——— Biographical Treasury: Memoirs, Sketches, and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent Persons, corrected and extended to the Present Time, fcp. 8vo. 6 6

——— Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference; comprising an English Dictionary and Grammar, a Universal Gazetteer, a Classical Dictionary, a Chronology, a Law Dictionary, a Synopsis of the Peerage, numerous useful Tables, &c., new edition, fcp. 8vo 6 6

——— Treasury of Natural History; or, a Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature, with 900 woodcuts, fcp. 6 6

——— Historical Treasury; comprising a General Introductory Outline of Universal History, and a Series of Histories of every principal Nation, Religion, Manners, &c., fcp. 8vo. 6 6

——— Treasury of Geography, Physical, Historical, Descriptive, and Political; completed by William Hughes, F.R.G.S. With 7 Maps and 16 Steel Plates, fcp. 8vo 6 6

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—Attention is directed to their unparallelled stock of Musical Instruments.

J. BROADWOOD AND SONS' PIANOFORTES.

Specially manufactured by the eminent firm of J. BROADWOOD AND SONS, to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. HERBERT & Co.'s very extensive importations of these Instruments, enable them to offer a choice to their Constituents and to sell on the most reasonable terms for *Cash payment*. These Instruments will be found to possess in an eminent degree the best qualities of *tone touch* and *durability* for which J. Broadwood and Sons, manufacturers, are so famous. Any Constituents wishing to have an Instrument in its original case, unpacked and direct from the factory of Messrs. Broadwood and Co., can be supplied at any time from HERBERT & Co.'s Bombay Musical Depot.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
SOLID GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC PI

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 21st February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 15/16.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	30 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	99 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	22 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Aloe Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36	}	95
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (18th) February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:

Old Broach, ready		Per candy. Rs. 420 to 425
Old Surat		" 425 to 430
Old Dholleru, and Bhownuggur		" 430 to 435
New Oomrawuttee		" 435 to 440
Old Comptа		" 437 to 439
Old Dharwar Sawginned		" 370 to 375
New Barsee, and Nuggur		" 430 to 432
New Veraval		" 445 to 446
New Khandeish		" 425 to 428
Old Poratchee		" 409 to 410
New Accota		" 445 to 446
New Mangalore		" 445 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,320 to 1,325.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-3 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33
Niger " 37 to 38

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" on demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.	} Is.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	Is.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	Is.	11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to distinctly the name and address of the person to whom Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business	10 to 4	o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1	do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
2 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 Do. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
Sight at 2s.	0¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Bangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY ROBINSON,
Agent.

Bombay 31st, 1862.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agents at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	Is.	11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.		
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.	
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.	
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.	
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.	
Ditto sight	ditto	Is.	11½d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILLIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	Is.	11½d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	per annum.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
" On demand	} Is.	11½d.	
On Scotland and On Ireland			
Circular Notes	Is.	11½d.	

The Local Financial Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents may also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand	Is.	11½d.	"
On Scotland do.	} Is.	11½d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	Is.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 20	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 19 Feb.
	Almora	Williams	Melbourne 18 Dec.
	Lady Canning	Spence	Calcutta 20 Jan.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Almora*, from Melbourne.—On the 11th February, spoke the ship *Colgrain*, in Lat. 13-30 N., Long. 74 E.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 20	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat.
	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Morgan; Meer Zoolfooker Ally Khan; Mrs. Miller and 162 natives.

Per Ship *Lady Canning*, from Calcutta.—Three natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—50 natives.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Mr. Hadow; Mr. Lawrence; Mr. Bacherdas and 95 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Nasree*, Nacoda, bound to Jooda and Hoo doodа, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, for China.
Ship *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Siam.

Ship *Khusrovie*.—100 pieces Planks, 5 cases Medicine, 6,425 bags Sugar, 3 cases China Basins, 4 boxes Tea, 1 bundle Twine, 1 bundle Piece Goods, 2 bundles Merchandize, 4 cases Sundries.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Havelock*.—480 barrels Spelter, 67 cases Beer, 10 barrels Sulphate of Copper, 543 bales Twists, 70 barrels Green Copperas, 40 packages Woollen, 3 bales Canvas, 35 barrels Nesoter, 10 packages Copper, 24 packages Papers, 94 coils Cables, 350 barrels Alum, 134 baskets Earthenware, 480 casks Tar, 18,734 packages Iron, 150 barrels Sulphur, 4 casks Glass, 11 cases Brass Sheets, 2 cases Cutlery, 99 cases Piece Goods, 1 cask Whisky, 28 cases Bottles, and some packages Merchandise.

From Newcastle.

Ship *Ida*.—10 tons Alum, 4 Hydraulic Presses.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Ferozshaw*.—59 cases Indigo, 6 casks Preserves, 7,789 bags Rice, 1,145 packages Gunny Bags, 2 Iron Chests, 11 bales Jute, 736 bales Cotton.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Cospatrick.—2 boxes China Tea, W. Nicol and Co.; 6 packages Blackwood Furniture, W. Nicol and Co.

Her Majesty.—1 package Wearing Apparel, 1 package Books, Leckie and Co.

For Liverpool.

Dawn of Hope.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 309 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Jaitha Varria.

Brunelle.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Thackomey Dewjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787¼ cwt., Meer Sassoon Mossey.

Tasmania.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Vusunjee Munsey.

Umzar.—100 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Fort William.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Mornington.—101 bales Wool, 303 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Zambia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,70 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.; 68 casks Cocoanut Oil, 280 cwt., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Resolute.—75 bales Cotton, 262¼ cwt., Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Munguhboy Huttaysing.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—50 casks Gingeely Oil, 206 cwt., Cooverjee Jaitha.

Cimber.—8 cases Blackwood Furniture, Martin, Young and Co.

King of Algeria.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Harmonides.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Bophorus.—275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookhun.

For Havre.

D. Artagnan.—80 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

Zemindar.—170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt., D. J. Lisboa; *Eloisa*.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jewraz Megjee.

For Saint Halena.

Sailor Prince.—4 bags Coffee, 8 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore*.—123 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Gray & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Lanpordon, Stodder.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	Nov. 29
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
941	Devonport, Haigh.	
682	Excel-lor, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
899	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
1363	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 23
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
	Magnolia.	
1187	Maldon, Scala.	
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Stap.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Pellow.	
1001	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 27
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 2
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Mengies.	
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	Dec. 30
1104	Veteran, Duncan.	
848	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

408	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

745	Admiral, Clark.	Jan. 15
824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1091	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts.	Nov. 29
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
2153	Bates Family, Hogg.	
967	Belocchee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 20
557	Black Eagle, Mearns—Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 25
599	Bon Accord, Campbell.	
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co.	Nov. 27
1332	Bulwark, Balmanntyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
514	Chanarai, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 8
869	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1119	Contest, Jennings.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1383	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Scoole.	Jan. 7
1303	Dorcastria, Finlay.	Nov. 5
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)	
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
950	Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 28
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 2
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 8
1221	General Simpson, Graham.	Nov. 11
655	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Nov. 14
	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glen Maidan. Marshall.	Jan. 8
819	Hurry Puddemeny, Richardson.	
788	Jessie Russell, Taylor—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 11
1500	John Lyons, Mavranga—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27

1318 Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay.
958 Matheas, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co. Jan. 7
747 Milotus, Bell—M. N. Bhownuggur. Nov. 6
1114 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. Dec. 5
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins.
1001 Norah Greame, Bake.
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. Sept. 12
1239 Powerful, Nixon. Dec. 22
1326 Princess Alexandra, White—Wallace & Co. Oct. 31
623 Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co. Oct. 8
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. Dec. 18
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd. Jan. 13
777 Shand, Carwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 7
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 2
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co. Dec. 23
1128 Southern Belle, Dunn. Dec. 13
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. Nov. 26
1022 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 6
998 Tiger, Power. Nov. 11
1132 Tim, Williter. Dec. 2
695 Tomogonops, Poe. Nov. 12
905 Zuleika, Riddell. Dec. 13

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Goldwell, Finlay, Faithful.	
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	
1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 25
1444	H. C. Kidston.	Oct. 29
1385	Lord Ferrars.	
1067

gram, rice, and other less valuable crops. The cultivation of sugarcane requires a certain amount of capital, and the cultivators of this crop are therefore usually the most wealthy and influential men in the village. The supply of water is often limited; but these men, from their position, are able to monopolise the large quantity of water necessary for their sugar, although they pay only the same assessment as their poorer neighbours, who can only afford to grow wheat or gram, which require but a small quantity of water.

3. Mr. Ottley, the jamindar of Morana, in Baglan, has stated that he makes a clear profit of Rs. 80 per beegah on the cultivation of sugar. The assessment on this beegah is about Rs. 10, but the water required to irrigate one beegah of sugar would irrigate perhaps 10 beegahs of wheat, the profits of which are much lower, so that there is a loss of revenue to Government of Rs. 90 on every beegah of sugarcane cultivation; this is probably a very low estimate.

4. But this is not the only evil. The whole of the water of a bundarah is monopolised by a few influential patels, who discourage any extension of the irrigation lest there should not be sufficient water for their sugar, and as they alone are interested in keeping the bundarahs and watercourses in order, they are constantly petitioning Government to make some petty repair of their watercourse which ought to be performed by the united labour of the cultivators. The consequence is that the time of the Engineer department is wasted in attending to numerous petty works which the villagers themselves are quite able to do, and the area of irrigation and consequently the revenue is kept as low as possible. The remedy the Committee would suggest for this state of things is a return to the old Perawar system by which each crop was assessed according to the amount of water it consumed and the estimated profits to be derived from it. The Committee are aware of the theoretical objections to this system, and also that it involves the necessity of a yearly examination of the crops, but the area under irrigation is so limited that they do not anticipate any great difficulty from this. They have besides to select the least of two evils, and they believe that the advantages of an equable assessment outweigh the objections, chiefly theoretical, of the perawar system. The Committee would further suggest the necessity of a legislative act to compel the villagers to keep their bundarahs and watercourses in proper repair, and to enable the Collector in case of neglect to do the repairs and levy the amount expended by an assessment on the irrigated lands. Under the present system so few persons are interested in keeping the watercourses in repair that they are much neglected, and the area capable of being irrigated has a constant tendency to decrease.

5. As regards the proposal of the Executive Engineer for new bundarah works on a large scale on the rivers, the Committee considers that attention should first be given to the Girna River which has the best supply of water.

6. The work proposed on that river at a spot about 16 miles below Maligaum would appear to be a very desirable one, as it would meet the demands which have already been made by the villagers in the neighbourhood,—demands which it would not pay to comply with singly, giving in each case a distinct set of works, and which, if taken altogether, may be most profitably complied with by constructing one set of works on a large scale. The Committee also considers that it would be very desirable to ascertain whether the water from these works could be conveyed as far as Bhurgaum, where Captain Elphinstone points out there is a very extensive tract of flat land well suited for irrigation; or whether considering the great distance and the quantity of water required, it would not be better to construct a separate set of works for the purpose.

7. The Committee is of opinion that the following proposals should meet with attention during the coming season, that designs may be prepared for whatever works may be required.

1. A tank at the foot of a hill named Burkedy, in Vercoola, Talooka Pimpulnair, of 1,500 Beegahs, at an annual outlay of Rs. 14,000, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 25,000.

2. A tank at the foot of a hill named Thelkaraye, in Sayanah, Talooka Pimpulnair, of 1,500 Beegahs, at an annual outlay of Rs. 10,000, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 20,000.

3. A tank at the foot of a hill on the west side of the village, where a stream runs down, in Tulwudah, Talooka Dhoolia, of 1,200 Beegahs at an annual outlay of Rs. 6,000, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 5,148.

4. A tank a valley between two hills in Pimpulkheds, Talooka Maligaum, of 1,000 Beegahs, at an annual outlay of Rs. 5,000, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred not stated.

5. A tank at the foot of a hill on the west side of the village, in Baboorsay, Talooka Dhoolia, of 1,100 Beegahs, at an annual outlay of Rs. 4,400, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 8,000.

6. A tank at the foot of a hill on the west side of the village Dewbench Talooka, Dhoolia, of 1,000 Beegahs, at an annual outlay of Rs. 4,000, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 15,000.

7. A tank in the heart of four hillocks, contains an excellent vale, in Nimbgaum, Talooka Pimpulnair, of 500 Beegahs, at an annual outlay of Rs. 4,000 which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 15,000.

8. A Bundarah, across the Panjra river, on a foundation of a range of rocks, in Lumanjan, Talooka Pimpulnair, of 400 Beegahs, at an outlay of Rs. 4,000, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred not stated.

9. A tank at the foot of a hill on the west side of the village, in Oobhun, Talooka Dhoolia, of 980 Beegahs, at an outlay of Rs. 3,920, which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 4,750.

10. A Bandarah, across the Panjra, on a ridge of the village in Akkood, of 875 Beegahs, at an outlay of Rs. 3,500 which would be of advantage to Government and the people; expenses likely to be incurred Rs. 2,500.

NOTE.—The figures given above are approximate only, as I have been prepared by the Mamtudars.

8. The proposed canals in the Girna valley and the works suggested in the preceding paragraph as worthy of immediate attention would afford the Engineer department sufficient employment for the coming season in surveying. The Committee, however, also most strongly recommend that as many as possible of the old disused bundarahs be examined to ascertain if it is not feasible to put some of them in an efficient state at a moderate cost. For the reasons given in the Executive Engineer's report, they do not think it likely that it will pay to attempt to put many of them into repair.

9. The Committee recommends that the assistance mentioned as necessary by the Executive Engineer should be afforded with as little delay as possible. They observe that the retention of the services of the existing works of irrigation exceeds one and a half lakh of rupees, and that it has been steadily increasing of late years. The preservation of so large a revenue, and the certainty of increasing it by the repair of old and construction of new works, warrants the exclusive employment of an experienced Assistant Engineer for the purpose. The increased cost to Government would not be very great, because the only difference between this and the old arrangement is that instead of calling upon the nearest Overseer or Assistant to examine a work and effect the repairs, one official will be employed exclusively for the purpose. As the latter will have a great deal of ground to get over, some of his time may be lost in travelling from place to place, but against this there is the great set off getting the work more efficiently done by employing a man who has had special training. Supposing that, however, one half of his salary even be considered an additional charge, this would only add Rs. 2,400 to the annual expense—a small sum compared to the revenue present and prospective.

10. For the survey and design of the new works the Committee considers that the request for an additional Assistant of experience, with of course the requisite subordinate aid, very reasonable, when the nature of the works and large amount of revenue that will be obtained is considered. Assuming that the 72,300 beegahs which the Executive Engineer has shown in his report could be irrigated from the Girna River are assessed at Rs. 3 per beegah, and this is a low rate compared to what is commonly charged in Khandeish, the gross revenue obtained would amount to Rs. 2,16,900, and as there are no great natural difficulties to be overcome in constructing the works, the revenue may be obtained at an outlay probably not exceeding four lakhs of rupees.

11. The cost of a special Assistant, with the requisite establishment for a year, would be Rs. 12,328. The details are given below. Sanction for this temporary establishment for the surveys should be accorded as early as possible that all preparations may be made before the surveying season commences.

1	Officer 2nd Class Executive Engineer, per month	Rs.	500
	Travelling allowance, average per month	,,	90
2	Probationary Assistant Overseers, per month	,,	120
	Travelling allowance, per month	,,	90
1	Carcoon, per month	,,	15
3	Tindals, for eight months	,,	24
30	Kulaseens, for eight months	,,	150
2	Peons, for twelve months	,,	18
	Office's salary, for twelve months	,,	6,000
	Travelling allowance, do.	,,	1,080
2	Probationary Assistant Overseers, for twelve months	,,	1,440
	Travelling allowance, for twelve months	,,	1,080
1	Carcoon, for twelve months	,,	180
3	Tindals, for eight months	,,	192
30	Kulaseens, do.	,,	1,200
2	Peons, for twelve months	,,	156
			11,328
	Add contingencies	Rs.	1,000
		Rs.	12,328
	Per month	Rs.	1,027

12. In conclusion the Committee would point out the urgent necessity of undertaking some extensive public works as a means of relieving the distress into which the lower orders have been thrown by the almost total failure of the monsoon. It is very desirable that early relief should be afforded before the slow process of starvation they are now enduring shall have reduced the strength or the people and rendered them unfit for hard work.

L. ASHBURNER, Collector, *President*.
J. G. FIFE, Captain, Executive Engineer, *Member*.
P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey, Member.

RESOLUTION.—*All the proposals submitted, as concurred*, in by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Divison, are approved and sanctioned by Government.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council will await the further Report promised in para 6 of Mr. Ellis' letter.

3.—Government desire that the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, will submit at once, a Draft Bill for securing the objects referred to in para 7 of his letter. It has no necessary connection with the Survey assesments, and had better be considered and disposed of separately and without delay. It should be drawn up with special reference to the Kandeish and Nassick Districts. If necessary its operation can hereafter be extended.

4.—Government observe that the aggregate of the estimates, in the statement appended to the committee's Report, is between 80 and 90,000 Rupees, and for some works, no estimate is given. In the Budget for 1863-64 the sanction of the Government of India should be solicited to an expenditure of one lack of rupees, adding a note, that no work will be commenced till the Plan and Estimate have been carefully rivised, as proposed by Captain Fife, and duly sanctioned by Government.

H. RIVERS, Lieut Colonel, R. E.
Secretary to Government.

LOCAL.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH, "Lord Dangan"	*Kühner.*
OVERTURE, "Guttenberg"	*Fuchs.*
WALTZ, "Blanche"	*Farmer.*
SELECTION, (op.) "Marino Faliero"	*Doniczetti.*
DUETT, (op.) "Les Hugunots"	*Meyerbeer.*
QUADRILLE, "Louisen"	*Strauss.*
GALOP, "Excursion Train"	*Musgrave.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN inquest was held on Thursday the 20th February before Dr. Reid, the Coroner, at Bengalpura, on the body of one Shubudin bin Shaik Mahomed, who fell into the water of a quarry hole in the compound of Hasun Ahmed, where he had been employed to pump out the water. A witness named Mahomed Khan bin Vuzer Khan jumped in to save the deceased, but did not succeed, and the body was not recovered till two hours after the accident when life was extinct.

VERDICT.—Accidentally drowned.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 20th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fair wind S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair; S.W. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GAILLE.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Cool wind; light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair wind, moderate N.E.
MADRAS.—Cloudy, wind Northern. Ther. 81.
PAUMBEN.—Rainy morning; strong north west winds. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—20TH FEB. 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE ROBBERY OF GOLD AND JEWELS.—Edward Putman and Samuel Wilson were again placed at the bar on the charge of stealing a quantity of gold ornaments and jewels of the value of nearly two thousand rupees, the property of one Ameena Murriam.

Veneyeck Gungadhur deposed.—"I am a clerk in the Fouzdar's Office at Poona. I know these two prisoners. On the 6th of February in consequence of information and instructions I received from the Fouzdar of Poona, I proceeded with the Messman to the Poona Travellers' Bungalow, and thence to the Railway Station, where I found the two prisoners. The Messman called the second prisoner outside the station, and conversed with him in English, which I did not understand, but in consequence of what the Messman said I proceeded to Messrs. Treacher's shop at Poona, and thence returned to the Railway Station where I found these two prisoners sitting in a carriage. By order of the Fouzdar, the two prisoners were apprehended. This gold watch and chain, this razor, a handkerchief and thirty-three or thirty-four rupees were found with the first prisoner, Putman, and all these ornaments now produced were found with the second prisoner, Wilson, and thirteen rupees and some annas were also found with Wilson. After the examination of the Messman of the Traveller's Bungalow, at Poona, the case was remanded till Monday next.

AN ALIBI.—Pestonjee Nowrojee and Dadabhoy Framjee were brought up charged, the former with committing an assault upon Sooria Ragowjee, a police naique and the latter with inciting the former to the act. Mr. Nesserwanjee defended the prisoner.

The prosecutor whose dress was stained with blood in several places from the effects of the assault, stated that on the eleventh instant as he was passing the two prisoners, one of them had asked the complainant what he was laughing at, when the second said "take him in," upon which the first prisoner fell upon him, knocking him down against a butcher's shop, and then into the gutter. The complainant said he had known the prisoners who had been brought up some time ago for the same assault, and feared that his witnesses would be deterred from giving evidence on account of the dread in which they were held.

The first witness called who was the butcher, before whose door the assault took place seemed in great perturbation, would scarcely turn his eyes round to view the prisoners and declared he saw nothing of the assault, although dozens of persons were stated to have been present. Another witness, one Yessoo Govind a telegraph peon declared that the first prisoner had committed the assault, and spoke with certainty as to the identity of both the prisoners, and added that the assault was of a most severe description.

For the defence Mr. Nesserwanjee called one Rustomjee Khalljee, a lodging house keeper, and Jallbye Dadabhoy, a Parsee gentleman in clerical novitiate, who both swore the first prisoner was upon a pleasure excursion, at Mahim, with them, the day preceding that on which the assault took place and from which they did not return until the day after it took place. Two other witnesses also were called to prove this alibi. Upon enquiry it appeared that the naique had not mentioned the name of the second prisoner to Mr. Bell, the European constable, when the assault took place, His Worship therefore dismissed the charge against both the prisoners.

THE SEVENTEETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY, 1862.

THE Managing Committee of the Bombay Native General Library, beg to lay before the Members and Subscribers a report of their proceedings during the year ending the 31st December 1862. Finances:—It will appear from the Treasurer's account hereunto annexed that Rs. 2,626-4, were collected during the past year on account of contributions, subscripions and interest upon funded capital, and that Rs. 1,805-1-6 were disbursed on account of the establishment, house-rent, periodicals and sundries, leaving a balance of Rs. 820-14-6, at the credit of the library in the hands of the treasurer (now lying in the cash account of the Oriental Bank, which amounts to Rs. 1,300.) No. addition has been made to the reserve fund during the last year, and it consists of two shares of the Agra and United Service Bank of the value of Rs. 500 each, three-five per cent. Government promissory notes of Rs. 500 each, and a fourth of Rs. 1,000 all transferred into the names of Curseiji Nasserwanji Cama and Vinayekrao Jagannathji, Esqs., Trustees to the library, amounting in all to Rs. 3,500.

The report of the library for the year ending the 31st December 1861, noticed the unsuccessful attempts made to exempt the funds of the library from the income tax. During the year under report a notice was received from the Income Tax Commissioners, stating that the library was liable to the income tax and it had consequently to pay the sum of Rs. 12, on account of it. Certain resolutions printed in the *Government Gazette* of the Governor General of India in Council exempting other institutions of a similar nature from the payment of the tax have been brought to the notice of the Committee, who have again addressed a communication to the Government of Bombay, praying for a privilege enjoyed by sister Institutions. It is now hoped that the prayer will meet the approval of Government and the new Committee will be able to report that this Library is recognised to be a Charitable Institution not liable to Income Tax.

Library.—During the year 1862, two names, viz. those of Karsandas Madhavadas and Javerilal Umiashanker, Esquires, have been added to the list of "Life-Members," the number of whom is at present 15. Besides these there are 21 First Class Members, 50 Second Class Members and 131 Third Class subscribers, making a total of 217 including the "Life-Members." There is thus an increase of two "Life Members," one First Class Member, eight Second Class Members and thirteen Third Class subscribers over the last year.

The Newspapers added to the Library are the Local *Saturday Review* a duplicate copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, two Calcutta papers, viz. The *Indian Mirror* and the *Indian Reformer*, four Portuguese papers viz. *A India Portugueza, O Ultramar, A Harmonia* and *Baletin Do Governo*, and the *London Public Opinion*.

The Managing Committee feel much pleasure to intimate that the building of the "Framji Cowasji Institute," the foundation-stone of which was last year reported to have been laid, has very much progressed during the year 1862, and has advanced as far as the second floor. It gives every promise of being completed very soon; and the Committee hope, the Managing Committee of the Framji Cowasji Institute, will cause it to be finished before the setting in of the monsoons, during which readers find it very inconvenient to sit comfortably in the Library rooms; and it becomes very difficult to keep books without suffering a great deal of injury. It may safely be said that this expectation will be fulfilled, especially as half of the upper story beyond which, the building is not intended to rise, is now complete. At all events there can be little doubt that the new Committee to be elected to-day will meet the members and subscribers in that building to congratulate on the accession of a new habitation.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Library the draft copy of the Deed of Settlement was read and approved. The Deed has since been executed by the parties to it. This is a new feature in the history of the Library calculated to keep order in the proceedings, and ensure its permanence. The whole of the capital of the Library, except the floating cash balance which remains in the hands of the Treasurer, at the end of every month, is vested in the Trustees, without whose order the Managing Committee have no power to draw the interest of the funds,

Like last year, no contributions have been received; but all the expenses have been defrayed from the subscriptions of Members and subscribers and the interest of funded Capital. The Library may be said to have nearly attained a self-supporting position.

The Committee as usual acknowledge with thanks the donations received from time to time of various publications and records from the Government of Bombay and the Director of Public Instruction, and they trust that the support hitherto held out to the Institution by them will be continued hereafter. The Committee also beg to offer their best thanks to the Bombay Geographical and Medical and Physical Societies, and the Chamber of Commerce for providing the Library with copies of their publications, to the Editors and proprietors of some of the vernacular papers, for providing their Journals gratuitously to the Library; to Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowroji & Co., for a copy of the daily *London Times*; and to Messrs. Narayen Dinanathji, Merwanji Nusserwanjee Bhawnagaria and Cowasji Edulji and Dr. J. C. Lisboa for a copy of the *Rast Goftar* and *Satya Prakash*, the *Jami-Jamshed*, the *Public Opinion* and four Portuguese papers, viz: *A India Portugueza, O Ultramar, A Harmonia* and *Boletin Do Governo*.

In conclusion the present Managing Committee leaves the management of the Library into the hands of their successors to be elected this day.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—Proposed by Mr. Pandurang Hari Vaidya, seconded by Mr. Bhaironath Mangesh, "That the Report now read be received and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Gangadas Kessordas, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Rastamji, "That a vote of thanks be recorded to the President, Secretary, Treasurer and other Members of the Managing Committee of the Library for their services during the past year."

Proposed by Mr. Khersetji Ratanji Colah, seconded by Mr. Dadabhai Pestanji, "That a vote of thanks be given to the Auditors Messrs. Pandurang Balibhadra and Hormusji Dadabhai."

Proposed by Mr. Hormusji Dadabhai, seconded by Mr. Pandurang Hari Vaidya, "That Messrs. Dadabhai Pestonji and Pandurang Balidhadra be appointed Auditors for the current year."

The Chairman then announced the names of the following gentlemen as having been elected a Committee of management of the Library for the current year:—Dr. Bhau Daji; Narayen Dinanathji, Esq.; Nawroji Furdoonji, Esq.; Cowasji Edalji, Esq.; Rev. Charles Gilder and Hormusji Dadabhoy, Esqs.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

PANDURANG BALIBHADRA,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Native General Library.

Treasurer's Account from January to December 1862.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Cash in the Oriental Bank	336	15	10
,, Three 5 per Cent. Government Loans of Rs. 500 each at 97	1,455	0	0
,, One 5 per Cent. Government Loan of Rs. 1,000 at 98½	951	4	0
,, Two Shares of Agra Bank at 35 premium	1,350	0	0
,, Cash in hands of the Treasurer	428	0	0
,, Subscription from Life Members	1,050	0	0
,, Interest on the Reserve Fund, &c.	240	0	0
,, Subscription from Members and Subscribers	1,336	4	0
Total Rupees	7,145	12	8

		Rs.	A.	P.
By Charges	Periodicals up to 31st Dec. 1862	353	8	3
,,	Newspapers do.	127	2	0
,,	House-rent do.	420	0	0
,,	Establishment do.	493	8	0
,,	Oil do.	96	2	3
,,	Books purchased do.	42	0	0
,,	Contingent and Sundries do.	123	5	0
,,	Printing do.	66	8	0
,,	Income Tax do.	12	0	0
1862.		Rs.	A.	P.
Dec. 31.—By	Balance Cash in the Oriental Bank	1,300	0	0
	Three 5 per Cent. Government Loans of Rs. 500 each at 97	1,455	0	0
	One 5 per Cent. Government Loan of Rs. 1,000 at 98½	951	4	0
	Two Agra Bank Shares of Rs. 500 each at 35 premium	1,350	0	0
	Cash in hand	284	7	2
		5,340	11	2
	Total Rupees	7,145	12	8

Audited and found correct.
PANDURANG BALIBHADRA.
HORMUSJEE DADABHAI.
Auditors, Bombay Native General Library.

BHAIRONATH MANGESH,
Treasurer, Bombay Native General Library.

THE KHANDALLA INQUIRY.

WHILE the Khandalla enquiry is proceeding it may be as well to consider it with reference to its general bearings, rather than the particular details of the affair. We have no wish whatever to treat this matter as a ground of variance and disagreement between the civil and military authorities of the country, but it may usefully be made an occasion for considering their relative rights.

We will assume that the officers of the Fusiliers who are complainants in this case acted improperly in interfering in the matter of the ghorawallas. We do not assert that they did; and if they did there was much provocation, because it is important to the public service that horses belonging to officers of a regiment about to embark at Bombay should not be detained by the police. They were in effect part of an army on the march; and that it should be in the power of civil police to detain them on any grounds whatever is the height of absurdity. But even supposing that the interference of the six officers of the Fusiliers (or some of them) in the matter was improper; then we maintain that the proper course for the police to pursue, and which they should be instructed on all occasions to pursue, should be to yield to the authority of a commissioned officer of the Crown, and report the circumstance to the Magistrate. To allow the police to offer resistance to the command of such an officer is wrong in the extreme.

There is nothing irregular or uncertain in the nature of the power to which this would subject the police. The officers of the army are very responsible persons, and have broad shoulders enough to answer for their doings. Neither is their interference in the government of the country out of the place, or a stretch of power beyond their proper functions. They are assisting in command of an army in occupation of a hostile country; or a country which would be immediately hostile if they were removed; and that position makes it just that they should be invested with a share in its executive management. Something of magisterial right is almost of necessity attached to such a position. It is not as in England. In a country held under a military force, there is always more or less a suspension of the complete action of the civil authority. No one will pretend that in India the civil administration is so complete and its action so perfect as that nothing is required to supplement it, and the assistance of military officers is altogether superfluous. Natives have every where no stronger wish than to turn the English out of the country; and native officials have no greater pleasure than to have an opportunity of showing brutality and insolence to an European. Have the civil officers of government always power to check this? In many cases we suspect they do not even believe it, though they could easily satisfy themselves by interrogating the non official Europeans, or uncovenanted servants, or missionaries. But above all it is essential in a country so situated that the ease and freedom of military movements should be maintained. The army in India is in a sense always in the field; and though its discipline should be maintained absolutely perfect, it certainly ought not to be hampered with civil restrictions which are only applicable to a country in profound peace where no foreigners are in possession, and there exists no animosity against them.

To take a case in point: suppose these unlucky ghorawallas had been in charge of horses belonging to officers engaged in a campaign, and attached to an army on the move. They wash their clothes in a tank, or whatever the crime may be. On a proper representation of the matter to the commanding officer, or the owners of the horses, probably they might be punished; but it is very unnecessary to say that such a matter would not be thought a sufficient excuse for detaining the horses. Again, it is surely most important that natives should have a proper respect for an officer bearing a military commision; which they are not likely to have, if the police are permitted to use any violence either towards them or in their presence; or if a Captain in the army is obliged to solicit the interference of a native Fouzdar.

Our whole system of administration is turned upside down, if in a country circumstanced like this, the military authority is subordinated to the civil. The civil should on the contrary be strictly subordinate to the military power, because there is daily liable to arise a condition of things partaking of the nature of military action, in a country held by force of arms. Resistance to British authority on a large scale is not likely to occur; but on a small scale it is certain to occur constantly in the shape of petty persecution of individuals and the gratification of spite. So long as this goes on the army cannot lay down its arms; the country can never be considered at peace; and the persons who finally rule it are the officers of the army who hold it by the rifles of their soldiers.

We repeat that native police and all other native officials should yield obedience to the orders given by a commissioned officer of the army, on his responsibility. He will give an account to his superiors; but of the propriety of his conduct the native officer is no judge. When civil and military authorities come into collision, the civil should immediately give way, because military operations are in this country, as in a theatre of war, of primary necessity, and everything else must be postponed to them. And lastly, officers of the army should be held responsible only to military courts. The civil magistrate may be useful in a subordinate way to deal out justice among the natives; but he should by no means be permitted to sit in judgment on military men for their own chiefs to answer to, and should be held exempt from all jurisdiction of a police magistrate.

There is one other point which we have already often touched upon, and of which this affair may serve as an illustration. Natives ought never to be called upon to arrest Europeans, under any circumstances whatever. An efficient European police should be provided for the purpose; but the attempt of the civil magistrate to treat natives and Europeans alike will always be unsuccessful. If it could be successful, it would not be fair; for living as we do in a country where every other person we see would be only too glad to cut our throats if they could, we must be allowed some exceptional privileges to secure our lives. It may be said that Englishmen are prone to beat natives, if uncontrolled; but that is nothing to what natives, if they were uncontrolled, would do to Europeans. We would not permit either; but it is only by maintaining some sort of superiority of position in the eye of the law as conquerors that we can live in the country at all. If the civil power could really place us in the position they affect to think we occupy, on a level with the natives, they could not protect our quiet, our property, or even our lives. As a matter of fact, Europeans do not unfrequently set the laws at defiance; and why? because the magistrates attempt to put those laws in execution by means of natives. Is it likely a man like Denis Hely would ever have surrendered to native police? You may talk of equality, but you cannot give the native the muscle and sinew, the pluck and determination, of the Englishman; neither can you alter history, or persuade either party that we are not conquerors here, when both know we are.

A man living in a foreign country is either a permitted denizen, dwelling by the sufferance and good will of the natives, or a conqueror supported by force. We fear it is very little sufferance and good will we should get from the natives of India. We live here by force, or not at all; and between two persons of two nations thus circumstanced, there can be no equality. There can be no greater inequality: and to affect to consider them equal before the law is to enact a falsehood, of the most glaring kind, in the face of the world.—*Poona Observer, Feb.* 19.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT KHANDALLA.

THE enquiry into this case was resumed on Tuesday last the 17th instant, before C. W. Harrison, Esq., Magistrate of Khandalla, when the following additional evidence was taken.

John De Vitre on being sworn stated:—"I am a Captain in the 103rd Regt., Royal Bombay Fusilliers, and reside at Poona. I was one of the officers who went to Khandalla, on the 15th January, 1863, to view the Ghaut Works. On coming up to the Police Office, I heard a ghorawálla make a complaint, that he with others, had been detained with their horses, on account of one of them having taken water from a certain tank. The man solicited interference. I did not stop to enquire into the matter, but went on, accompanied by Captain Scrivener, towards where the lorry was to start from to go down the ghaut. I left at the Fouzdar's Office, Captain Taylor, and Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle. Captain Weir and Mr. Tate, to the best of my belief, had not yet reached the Police office. Presently after, Captain Scrivener and I were joined by Captain Taylor, and we three went on together. After we had left the main road, and proceeded about 150 yards from the bridge, we heard a great noise, and on looking round, I saw a large crowd surrounding Captain Weir, and Lieutenant Bridges and Bogle. An altercation appeared to be going on between them. Captain Taylor immediately repaired to the spot to call away the officers, as he feared some serious disturbance might occur; while Captain Scrivener and myself stood where we were, waiting his return. About the time that Captain Taylor entered the crowd, I saw Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle struck with sticks by both policemen and villagers; soon after, my attention was directed to Mr. Tate, who seemed to have just left the crowd. Noticing that he was apparently very much hurt, Captain Scrivener, and I hastened to the spot, and found that Mr. Tate was severely wounded on the forehead. Before this, I had seen him struck with sticks, though by whom, I am unable to say. Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle were supporting Mr. Tate, and these three gentlemen, with Captain Weir, were marched off in the direction of the Police office, apparently, as prisoners. I was walking about 4 or 5 yards behind the police, some of whom I distinctly saw urging on the gentlemen with their bayonets pointed at them. I am certain there were as many policemen as six with fixed bayonets, some of which were at the charge, while others were held in an irregular manner. At the time of the disturbance the crowd present consisted of, I should say, about 150 persons, of whom, to the best of my belief, there were at least 15 policemen. On their way to the Police office, the four gentlemen mentioned above attempted to stop at a shop on the road, but were prevented by the police, who still with their bayonets fixed urged them onwards. I could not observe that any assistance was rendered by the police in restoring order, on the contrary they seemed to be more violent at the time when Captain Taylor interfered to stop the disturbance. The common object of the whole crowd on the bridge, including the policemen, appeared to be to ill-treat Captain Weir, and Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle. I do not recognise any of the prisoners present as having been in the crowd during the disturbance.

Prisoners declined to cross-examine.

Hurree bin Khundoo Shetgay, stated "I am a Mahratta, aged 35, a Gun Lascar in No. 6 Battery, 18th Brigade R. A., and reside at Kirkee. About a month ago, I was on leave at Khandalla, and witnessed the commencement of the disturbance which took place there between the police and certain officers. I was, at the time, walking about 20 yards in rear of the gentlemen, in the direction of the Police office. There were four gentlemen on the main road, whom I was following. Other two had gone down the side of the bridge. When the four gentlemen came near the bridge, a Police Naik, whom I recognize as Prisoner No. 3, ran up from behind, calling out to some horsekeepers to turn back. One of the gentlemen told him not to hinder the horses from going on, and that he, the gentleman, would fly and by, speak to the Police about the matter. The Naik however, insisted on taking the men back, and the same gentleman held him by the arm to prevent him from doing so. The Naik managed to get away, and made a second attempt to arrest the horse-keepers, when the gentleman caught his arm again. Upon this a cry was raised, all over the place, that the Naik was being beaten by soldiers. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 4 now came up with sticks, and I saw prisoner No. 4 strike the gentleman on the back with his stick. I did not see him run away after he struck the blow. I did not see any of the gentlemen take his number or his stick. A crowd collected immediately around the gentlemen, composed of policemen and villagers. There must have been altogether about fifty persons present. The policemen were about fifteen in number. I saw only two of them with muskets and bayonets. Those were prisoners Nos. 6 and 7. The bayonets were fixed, and I saw them held at the charge against the gentlemen. The gentlemen had only two walking-sticks amongst them, one about the thickness of my little finger; the other a little thicker. I did not see these sticks used in any way, nor any blows struck besides the blow mentioned above as struck by prisoner No. 4. I left the spot immediately after the crowd assembled, owing to my having been pushed away by a policeman, on my advising them to stop the disturbance. The policeman who thus pushed me away was prisoner No. 9. Of the prisoners now present, I recognize only Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 as having been in the crowd when the disturbance commenced. I did not notice any attempt made by the police to restore order.

Prisoners' Vakeel declined to ask this witness any questions.

Ramma bin Dhondnak examined: "I am a Mahar, aged 35, a domestic servant in the employ of Colonel Macdonald, H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, at Khandalla. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th January, 1863, I left my master's house, which is a few yards from the Travellers' bungalow to go for supplies, and coming to the Dhurrumsalla near the tank, I found that some horsekeepers had arrived with horses, which they were tying close to the Dhurrumsalla. I knew one of the men, and was speaking to him, when I heard the ghorawallahs' wives calling out to their husbands from the steps leading into the tank. The men went up to them, taking with them their horses which they had not yet tied to the pegs they were fixing in the ground. I accompanied them to where the women were standing, and saw the latter were detained by the policeman, on duty at the tank. That policeman was prisoner No. 12. The women said, that they had been detained on account of their having drank water from the tank, being Mahars. The ghorawallahs begged, that the women might be forgiven and released, but the policeman would not listen. The men were taken to the Police station, near the tank, and the women followed. I then returned to my master's house. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, I heard a great noise in the direction of the bazaar, and went to ascertain the cause. When I got as far as Bhicajee's shop, about 60 paces from the oridge, I saw a number of policemen conducting some gentlemen as they would conduct prisoners; and following them closely was a great crowd of villagers. Amongst the policemen, I saw two with muskets and bayonets fixed, which they held at the charge, one on each side of the party of officers, not however pointing them at the gentlemen. I noticed that one of the gentlemen was wounded in the forehead, and the others wanted to take him into Bhicajee's shop, but the policemen prevented them with their muskets. I did not see any blows struck, except one that was struck by prisoner No. 9, at one of the gentlemen, when the party were proceeding to the Fouzdar's office. I was near and saw him strike the gentleman from behind with a stick. I do not recognize any of the other prisoners as being of the number of the policemen and villagers I saw on the above occasion."

The prisoners declined to ask this witness any questions.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

Jaena kom-Nana examined, stated:—"I am a Musulman woman, aged 55, a Muccadum of laborers, employed on the railway works at Khandalla. About two o'clock in the afternoon of one day, a little more than a month ago, I was standing near the bridge when I heard a noise, and going up to the spot saw Mr. Tate and four or five other gentlemen surrounded by police sepoys, who were beating them with sticks. I distinctly saw them strike the gentlemen and I noticed that Mr. Tate had a wound on the forehead which was bleeding. I saw Mr. Tate fall on the ground, but he had received the above wound before then. I called out to the sepoys not to strike Mr. Tate. As he was a 'Saheb' belonging to the Railway, but they would not heed me. I did not see any villagers strike the gentlemen. There were more than ten sepoys present, of whom two had muskets with bayonets fixed. I called out to the sepoys saying are you going to attack the gentlemen with bayonets? I did not see the bayonets pointed at the gentlemen. I made a mistake in saying there were more than ten sepoys present. There was a crowd of them but I cannot say how many men were in it. I picked up some papers which fell from Mr. Tate's pocket in the scuffle. These I afterwards took to the Magistrate's office, I do not recollect having seen on the above occasion any of the prisoners now present. Mr. Tate had in his hand a stick which I think was about two inches thick. He was wielding it above his head but I did not observe him strike anybody with it. I saw no other sticks with the gentlemen. I did not see any attempt made by the police to restore order. I don't know what occurred after the crowd moved off as I remained in the place where I was previous to the disturbance. I know from their black coats and their belts, that the men striking the gentlemen were police sepoys."

Prisoners have no questions to ask.

Marootee bin Hurkoojee examined, stated:—"I am a Mahratta, a carrier, resident at Khandalla, I recollect the day on which the disturbance took place between some gentlemen and the Police at the same time when I was seated in front of a liquor-shop adjoining the room in which I live, which is about 50 paces from the bridge. I saw a great crowd assembled near the bridge and heard people say that some gentlemen had made a disturbance, but I saw nothing of it as I did not leave the place where I was seated. My brother Chundra (prisoner No. 16) who lived in the same house with me was not at home then. He left home about 10 o'clock that morning and had not yet returned. In my examination before the Fouzdar on the 9th February 1863, I stated that I saw prisoner No. 15 enter the crowd with a stick and strike one of the gentlemen with it. In saying so I stated what was false. I did not see prisoner No. 15 at all on the above occasion. I was induced to mention his name by Deepajee Naik who threatened to tie me up in the cattle pound and beat me if I did not charge every one of my acquaintances with having struck the gentlemen. Prisoner No. 15 being one of my acquaintances. I made this charge against him. I do not know who were present in the crowd during the disturbance."

Prisoners have no questions to ask.

Rama bin Kasheeba examined, stated:—"I am a Mahratta, a carrier, resident at Khandalla, on the day when the disturbance took place between the police, and some gentlemen I was passing over the bridge and saw a gentle

and that gentleman having intimated to the bank on Thursday, the 30th, that his name was forged, Robinson was sent for by Taylor, and in the course of a protracted interview, which lasted till past midnight, Robinson admitted that not only had he forged the name of Mr. Fotheringham, but also of Mr. Goodall to another bill falling due about the same date. Mr. Taylor communicated next day with Mr. Readman, and on Monday, the 3rd of February, Mr. Taylor, acting on instructions received, lodged information with the authorities. Robinson had in the mean time absconded, and his whereabouts was not discovered for some time. At length Mr. Bell, chief officer of the Pifeshire police, traced him to London and apprehended him. While on his way to Cupar, and when the train was near Darlington, Robinson, whose hands were very small, suddenly slipped his handcuffs, overcame the resistance of his keeper, climbed out of the window of the Railway carriage, and jumped off the train at the imminent peril of his life. He was recaptured a day or two afterwards, at a considerable distance from the scene of this strange adventure, in a very wretched condition, but very little injured by the dangerous leap. He was conveyed to Cupar without further resistance, and after two days' trial he was on the 18th of April sentenced at the Perth Circuit Court to five years' penal servitude. Immediately after the trial the *Weekly* and *Daily Mail* published strong article reflecting on the conduct of the Clydesdale Bank, which articles were now made the subject of prosecution, as slanderous and libellous.

The article in the *Weekly Mail* of the 19th of April contained the following passages:—

"Instead of at once dealing with the case as a criminal case, Mr. Taylor simply asked Robinson for a statement of his affairs, and wrote to his superiors for discretion in dealing with it as he considered that the poor fellow had been forced into his forgeries. Robinson has got his deserts—he is a ruined outcast; but how much of his guilt, we ask, may be attributed to the way in which banking is carried on in Cupar? . . . Newspapers and banks are necessary and excellent things, when properly conducted; but as they were carried on in Cupar, in Mr. Robinson's time the country would be better without them, seeing that in that town they may be regarded as little better than a short and easy means of getting to prison or the hulks."

The second article founded on appeared in the *North British Daily Mail* of the 21st of April, and contained the following passages:—

"What we wish to direct the attention of our readers to, however, is not the conduct of Robinson so much as that of the Cupar branch of the Clydesdale Bank, as in this we think we recognize a habit of business rather than an exceptional transaction, and a habit so vicious—so suggestive of crime, if not directly stimulating it—that such men as Robinson, when the circumstances under which he acted are understood, appear almost as victims—as poor and needy wretches tempted to their ruin through the fatal facilities furnished by the bank.

The natural conclusion would be that, when Mr. Taylor became aware of the fraud that had been practised on his employers, he would, on the instant, have handed Robinson over to the care of the police. Not so. Either such transaction were not new to Mr. Taylor, or he and those for whom he acts overflow with the milk of human kindness, and, in the largest acceptation of primitive Christian charity, are disposed to forgive the worst injuries that can be inflicted on them. We quote Mr. Taylor's own words, describing how he acted when he discovered that Robinson had been committing forgery:—'I then asked him for a state of his affairs, and I communicated with my superiors, asking discretion, as I considered that the prisoner had been forced into it.' Mr. Taylor's word should have been drawn into it, as such facilities as Robinson had, and such treatment as he received when discovered, are just such things as led to such a crime as he is now suffering for. Presuming, however, that Mr. Taylor made a blunder in not giving Robinson at once into the hands of the police, it cannot be supposed that his superiors, in giving him discretionary powers, are chargeable only with blundering. They could not be so forbearing on any other ground than with the expectation that Robinson, by some sort of effort, would have retired their paper. It is said that he was in treaty with some man for the purchase of a share in his newspaper, so the bank authorities stood discreetly off to see if anything could be made out of the victim he was trying to draw into his toils. This may be prudent, but we insist that it is not honest; nor can we believe it possible that such a mode of proceeding would be adopted by the ordinary banking establishments of the country. If such was the case, the only possible conclusion that could be come to would be that banking is a species of indirect swindling, and that a portion of the profits of such establishments are made by winking at practices as disreputable and far more dangerous, as far as the welfare of the community is concerned, than picking pockets or breaking into houses."

The issue submitted to the jury was, whether the said articles were of and concerning the pursuers, and falsely and calumniously represented the pursuers as conducting the business of banking in an improper and dishonest manner, so as to tempt needy persons to commit crime, and so as to make profits from criminal practices; and also with conducting the business of banking in a manner as disreputable and dangerous as picking pockets or breaking into houses, to the loss, injury, and damage of the pursuers.

Damages were laid at 1,000*l*.

Mr. Clark opened the case for the pursuers, and evidence was then called in order to prove the unjustifiable character of the statements.

Mr. Readman, manager of the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, deposed that on Friday, the 31st of January, Mr. W. A. Taylor, brother of the agent a Cupar, called upon him at his house, and delivered a note from the agent in reference to Robinson's affairs. The note said:—'I think that the best course would be to proceed criminally, and also to sequestrate at once. But, after a consultation with my brother and the unfortunate man himself till long past midnight, I am inclined to think the more prudent course to be what my brother will lay before you. If the man's statements can now be at all relied on, there seems no doubt that there will be sufficient to pay 20s. per pound and something over; and the way of DOING proposed is the most likely to secure this desirable result. Then, as to criminal procedure, the poor man will be considerably punished by being banished from the town and business; while, as he is rather popular and kindly regarded here, I am afraid that we would incur considerable odium if such steps were taken, and the result of such proceedings would be to depreciate the value of the property greatly."

The answer he (witness) returned was sent next day by Mr. W. A. Taylor, and was as follows:—

"I regret to hear of Robinson's misconduct, and the extent to which he has involved the bank, and also [illegible] brother. I must leave you to make the best arrangements in your power in regard to Robinson's affairs, to lessen the loss to the bank. As to the course which it is the duty of the bank to pursue, I have no hesitation in saying that immediate steps should be taken to arrest Robinson a bankrupt, and that also you should give intimation of the forgeries to the police, and allow the responsibility of criminal proceedings to rest with him. The probable odium we may incur in dealing in this way with Mr. Robinson does not weigh me in deciding what course the bank ought to adopt."

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.—The reason why I did not write to Cupar that night was that Mr. W. A. Taylor wished me to reconsider my resolution; and I then said to him that if he thought it likely, after what I had stated on the subject, that I would change my opinion, he might remain overnight, and I would give him his instructions in the morning.

I next saw Mr. W. A. Taylor on the Saturday at the bank. I had written my letter to him before I saw him at this time. I sent the letter by him as he was going to Cupar that day, that being the speediest means.

The Solicitor-General.—Was it a right thing in your opinion that information of a forgery confessed on the Thursday night should not be given to the authorities till the Monday afternoon?

Witness.—I myself would have given the information forthwith; and had I been in Mr. Taylor's place, I would have given the information the moment I got the instructions.

The Solicitor-General.—Then, if information was not given till Thursday, your instructions were not followed?

Witness.—If he got the letter on the Saturday night, then my instructions were not followed, according to their spirit. I did not directly interfere with Mr. Taylor till the 13th of February, when I sent a telegram that an officer should be sent after Robinson. At the first meeting of the directors, however, which took place on the 7th, I brought the matter forward, and it was resolved to direct one of the inspectors to go to Cupar to make a minute examination of everything. The inspector left the same afternoon. It was through him I learnt that Robinson had absconded to London. I received this information probably on the 12th. It was in consequence of the inspector's communication I sent the telegram.

By the Lord Advocate.—Although I postponed action till the day following the evening Mr. W. A. Taylor called on me, it was not from any hesitation as to the course I should pursue. I never had any hesitation on that point.

Mr. Andrew Taylor, agent for the Clydesdale Bank at Cupar, was then examined as to the forged bills, and the steps he took in reference thereto. In cross-examination he stated that at the interview on the night of the 31st of January, at which he and his brother were present, his impression was at once to hand Robinson over to the Fiscal. They went on to consider what was the amount of liabilities and assets of Robinson himself, and he gave a statement of his liabilities, showing that the whole debt he was owing was the debt to the Clydesdale Bank. They asked him to give them a statement of his liabilities, and he said that he had paid everything else, with the exception of about 100*l*. He made out his liabilities to be about half his assets—1,600*l*. against 3,000*l*. He mentioned that he was going to sell half of his paper, and by that time he might be able to relieve himself from his liabilities, and be enabled to take up his forged bills. His opinion was to hand him over to the police, but he came to his brother's opinion next morning, that the best course would be to wind up the man and dismiss him without handing him over to the police. His reasons for thinking that would be the more prudent course were that he had a liking for the man, and had a dislike to anything beyond what was necessary to protect themselves. His brother also told him that it would injure the property of the paper; and these considerations together—leaving it to the head-office itself to determine—led him to take that course. He also felt that his brother would be a heavy loser if the property was injured. His brother came back on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, by the last train, and he handed him Mr. Readman's letter. He did not give immediate information to the Fiscal that night, because his brother, who had gone round by Edinburgh, told him that he had seen Robinson, both in Glasgow and Edinburgh. He went to the Fiscal on the Monday a little before 3 o'clock, and gave information of the forgery. The reason why he did not go at once was that he had other things to attend to, people calling and the like, and he thought there was plenty of time for it.

Mr. Bell, chief constable of Fife county police, spoke to his unsuccessful search for Robinson in Edinburgh, and to his ultimate apprehension of him in London.

Mr. W. M. Thomson opened the case for the defence, which was practically this—that the articles were within the bounds of fair comment and criticism upon the facts disclosed in the course of a public trial.

The accuracy of the reports of the evidence, on the faith of which the articles were written, was offered to be proved in evidence, but the Lord-Advocate admitted them to be substantially correct.

The Lord-Advocate then addressed the jury for the pursuers, maintaining that the statements in the articles slandered not only Mr. Taylor, for they were unjust even as regarded him, but also slandered the banking company, and represented them as having done that which, if true, would cover them with great dishonour. But the defender had made no attempt to show that his statements were true, and were newspapers to have a licence to assume facts which they did not take the time or trouble to verify in their haste to write a sensation article? The question the jury had to consider was, with all the liberty of the press that we enjoyed—and long might it continue—was it to be tolerated that, in this doubtless captious, unreasonable, and unjustifiable manner, a newspaper editor was first to assume for himself facts which were not within his knowledge, which were never proved, and which he could have discovered to be false, and then to make imputations for which there was not the shadow of foundation or excuse? He maintained that the conduct of the bank in that matter had been as purely upright as the honour of its directors, and there were no gentlemen who stood higher in that respect. And, with regard to Mr. Taylor, he carried out fairly and truly the instructions he got from his superiors, and the time which intervened was not more than was necessary in order to ascertain the precise state of the facts; and whatever might have been his wish, tendency, or inclination in regard to his own friend or brother, he conscientiously and honestly performed his duty. It was quite true that it was not usual for banks to be very sensitive of their reputation, but that was not a matter which ought to weigh much with them, because he thought it was not an unwholesome or unsalutary thing that the public press should know the manipulations of trading establishments must be protected just as sedulously when carried on in joint-stock and corporate bodies as when carried on under ordinary partnerships. The real question was, had this newspaper kept within or transgressed the due licence of fair criticism? They had, in his opinion, recklessly, and in order to make a sensation article, assumed facts which they might have known not to be true; and, having assumed those facts, they had, in the expressions they had permitted themselves to use, outraged all licence and toleration and all ordinary rule.

The Solicitor-General said the Lord-Advocate had said a good deal about sensation articles, but he was sure his aim and effort in this case had been to make a sensation speech. The Lord-Advocate had said truly that the banks were not usually sensitive about newspaper articles written regarding public matters connected with their business. That might be truly said when he told the jury that, so far as he believed, this was the very first occasion of the sort that had ever occurred; and if all that language which had been used by both the learned gentlemen was applicable to these newspaper articles, probably these were the first articles liable to complaint that ever were written against a bank. The Solicitor-General adverted to the delay in taking steps against Robinson, the agent at Cupar, recommending the manager at Glasgow rather to look to the interest of the bank than the ends of public justice, and the manager delaying till next day sending any answer, and then only by letter, which was not by the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT and Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the public that their *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

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Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1¼ inch ..... per set	10 0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1¼ ... ,,	5 0
Assorted Handles for above ..... per doz.	5 0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch ..... each	6 0
Do. do. do. 2½ ... ,,	4 0
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch ..... each	1 2
Do. do. do. 6 ... ,,	1 2
Do. do. do. 7 ... ,,	1 4
Do. do. do. 8 ... ,,	1 8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ..... per doz.	19 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	21 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	22 0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ..... ,,	18 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	20 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	22 0
Locks, Door, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch ..... per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. 3 ,, ,,	12 0
Do. do. do. 3½ ,, ,,	15 0
Do. do. do. 4 ,, ,,	19 0
Do. do. do. 4½ ,, ,,	15 8
Do. do. do. 5 ,, ,,	19 0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ ,, ,,	6 8
Do. do. do. 2 ,, ,,	8 0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,, ,,	13 0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ ,, ,,	7 0
Do. do. do. 2 ,, ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,, ,,	12 0
Sack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.	
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil ..... each	80 0
Do. with Lamp-posts ..... ,,	100 0
Very best Quality Varnish ..... per gallon	12 0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned ..... each	19 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,,	21 0
Do. do. do. Ornamental ..... ,,	24 0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages ..... ,,	10 0
Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,,	14 0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 ,, ... ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,,	12 0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size ..... per sheet	0 4
Drying do. do. do. ..... per doz.	0 12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ..... per quart	2 8
Do. Pressen, Foolscap size ..... each	60 0
Do. do. Letter do. ..... ,,	50 0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights ... ,,	10 0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils ..... ,,	1 0
Do. do. do. ..... per box	0 8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ..... per doz.	1 8
Magnum Bonum Pens ..... per box of 12	1 0
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds ..... per doz.	0 6
Powter Ink Stands of all sizes ..... from As. to 12	3 0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff ..... per Ream	14 8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet ..... each	6 0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches ..... ,,	8 4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ..... per foot	2 12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ..... per shilling	0 12
Paint Brushes of all sizes ..... each As. 6 to 8	0
Hand Brushes ..... each	1 12
Long-handled Hair Brooms ..... ,,	2 12
Bass Brooms ..... ,,	0 12
Whitewash Brushes ..... Rs. 1-12 to	3 0
Horse Brushes ..... each	2 8
Carriage Mops ..... ,,	1 4
Scrubbing Brushes ..... As. 12 to	2 0
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ..... As. 12 and	1 0
Powder Flasks ..... Rs. 4 to	8 0
Shot do. ..... Rs. 5 to	8 0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces	1 2
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ..... each	35 0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior ..... ,,	10 0
Ticket Collectors' do. do. ..... ,,	6 0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered ..... ,,	12 8
Do. do. do. Bronzed ..... ,,	13 8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin ..... ,,	10 8
Hanging do. do. do. do. ..... ,,	18 0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet ..... ,,	20 0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock ..... each	50 0
Wire Fencing, 1 inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c. ..... per yard	1 0

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Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

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Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
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"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

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CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
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A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
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Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
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Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
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A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Chessmen.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention o Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.
They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

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HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL.—Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and COWASJEE PESTONJEE, late Proprietors of the British Hotel, in the Fort, have the pleasure to announce that they have bought up the business of the Hope Hall Family Hotel from Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., and hope that their long experience and the good name they have maintained will be sufficient guarantee for a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general for which they now seek.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

19th January 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that all claims against the Hope Hall Family Hotel should be preferred to Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and Co. the present Proprietors, to whom all sums due to the Hotel should also be paid.

JEEVUNJEE DADABHOY.
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE.
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19th January 1863.

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Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents' White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.
As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.
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NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Mahow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.			
,,	do.	do.	Balmoral Boots.
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,,	Enamel	do.	do.
Ladies	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.		
,,	Bronze Kid	do.	do.
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Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
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Cheaper than ever. Cash only; not the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

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Assorted Handles for above ..... per doz.	5 0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch ..... each	6 0
Do. do. do. 2½ ... ,,	4 0
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch ..... each	1 2
Do. do. do. 6 ... ,,	1 2
Do. do. do. 7 ... ,,	1 4
Do. do. do. 8 ... ,,	1 8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ..... per doz.	19 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	21 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	22 0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ..... ,,	18 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... ,,	20 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... ,,	22 0
Locks, Door, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch ..... per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. 3 ,, ,,	12 0
Do. do. do. 3½ ,, ,,	15 0
Do. do. do. 4 ,, ,,	19 0
Do. do. do. 4½ ,, ,,	15 8
Do. do. do. 5 ,, ,,	19 0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ ,, ,,	6 8
Do. do. do. 2 ,, ,,	8 0
Do. do. do. 2½ ,, ,,	13 0
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Very best Quality Varnish ..... per gallon 12 0
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Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,, 14 0
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Do. do. do. 1000 ,, ... ,, 12 0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size ..... per sheet 0 4
Drying do. do. do. ..... per doz. 0 12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ..... per quart 2 8
Do. Pressen, Foolscap size ..... each 60 0
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Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights ... ,, 10 0
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Powter Ink Stands of all sizes ..... from As. to 12 3 0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff ..... per Ream 14 8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet ..... each 6 0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches ..... ,, 8 4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ..... per foot 2 12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ..... per shilling 0 12
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Bass Brooms ..... ,, 0 12
Whitewash Brushes ..... Rs. 1-12 to 3 0
Horse Brushes ..... each 2 8
Carriage Mops ..... ,, 1 4
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Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ..... As. 12 and 1 0
Powder Flasks ..... Rs. 4 to 8 0
Shot do. ..... Rs. 5 to 8 0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces 1 2
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Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock ..... each 50 0
Wire Fencing, 1 inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c. ..... per yard 1 0

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